## Evening Telegraph

AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING, NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET,

PHILADELPHIA. The Price is three cents per copy (double sheef); or eighteen cents per week, payable to the carrier by whom served. The subscription price by mail is Nine Dollars per annum, or One Dollar and Fifty Cents for two months, invariably in advance for the time ordered.

FRIDAY, JULY 23, 1869.

THE SHORTCOMINGS OF THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.

WE have received a polite note from one of the gentlemen connected with the Navy De. partment, enclosing several documents referring to the points which were alleged against the management of the navy in these columns a few days ago. These were, specifically, Admiral Porter's administration of the Naval Academy, the contest between the staff and the line officers, and the changing of the names of the national vessels, and we see nothing in any of the evidence furnished by the department to refute what has been said. With regard to the administration of the Naval Academy, we have the report Board of Visitors attended the annual examination, and saw nothing but what was highly commendatory. Did any Board of Visitors ever see anything to find fault with on such occasions? Their position is esteemed a complimentary one. and they are expected to be complimentary. No examination of any school is a fair test of its efficiency, and there is yet to be found the person, who is at all informed upon the matter. who will assert that the Annapolis School will at all compare with West Point in the thoroughness of its course, the efficiency of its discipline, or the competency of its graduates. Improvements and additions have been made to the buildings and grounds since Admiral Porter has been in charge of the Academy; but has he advanced the stand. ard of scholarship so that it will compare with that of the Military Academy?

The squabble between the line and staff officers is of long standing: it was commenced many years ago by the surgeons, before there were any paymasters or engineers in the service, and it has been continued with unremitted bitterness ever since, to the injury and discredit of the navy. There have been many foolish things said on both sides, and the controversy on the part of the staff officers has not always been carried on in that courteous spirit that should influence such matters. At the same time, the line officers have arrogated to themselves the position that "the graduates of the Naval Academy are the navy," and the officers of the staff are looked upon as outsiders and interlopers, who have "crept in at the hawse-hole," and who consequently are not to be considered as having any specific rights. Admiral Porter may not be responsible for the recent changes that were made in the status of the staff officers, but it is certainly remarkable that such marked changes should be made just when he obtained the control of the Navy Department. If we position as the staff of the army-nothing more nor less. They do not ask or wish military command, but they do ask that no invidious distinctions shall be made in their uniforms, and that they shall be accorded equal social rights and privileges with the line. This matter ought not to be left to the discretion of the Navy Department, but it should be regulated by an act of Congress that will prescribe exactly what the duties and privileges of each branch are. If this is done, there will be an end to a squabble that is discreditable to all concerned.

In reference to the change in the names of our naval vessels, our correspondent refers us to a very remarkable article on the subject which appeared in the Washington Chronicle vesterday. This explanation of the change in nomenclature is a curiosity in its way; and the most that can be said for it is, that if the Navy Department can make no other defense for the new nomenclature, the sooner it complies with the emphatically-expressed wishes of the country, and resumes the discarded names, the better it will be. The Chronicle

"The fact is, a most senseless uproar was made about changing the names of some of our vessels of war. Seventeen of the number were changed to conform to the law of Congress, and others had their names altered to reintroduce into the service old names connected with the earliest traditions of the

"The Navy Department is soundly berated, because it has in some instances adopted the names of heathen gods; but in answer to this, it may be said that it would sound rather sacrilegious to name

that it would sound rather sacrilegious to name iron-clads after the prophets, or other holy personages mentioned in the Scriptures.

"For instance, the name of the Tonawanda was changed to Amphitrite, a well-known name in the United States navy. No one will venture to say that it would have been better to name the vessel Jeremiah, Daniel, or Joshua, the son of Nun, and so with the others. The name of the Waxsaw was changed to Niobe, who is known to everybody as the lady who had all her sons and daughters shot to death by the children of Latona, and is supposed in consequence to be continually weeping. It would not sound well to call the Waxsaw Rachel, although that lady was in somewhat of a like predicament that lady was in somewhat of a like predicament with Niobe, viz., "weeping for her children." It must strike any one directly now beautiful it would be to have the Yankee Niobe drop one of her fifteeninch tears into the bosom of the British frigate Latona; for the Waxsaw to perform such a feat would signify nothing. signify nothing.

"The opponents of the present names claim that they are English. So are the names of Jones, Smith, and Brown—so are Shakespeare, Milton, Byron, etc.; and because of this are we not to read them or claim some property in them? "We have as much respect for them as John Bull

has. "There is rather too much fastidiousness among the newspapers folks about the gods and goddesses. Would it not have been better to have been more squeamish when the names of Choctaw, Chickasaw, and Cherokee were given to our gunboats "The Chootaws, as a nation, went bodily into the Rebellion, and, although some of the others left the

Rebels and joined us, they never so far redeemed themselves as to be entitled to have their names adopted in our navy. "Leaving out the fact that the British have dared to take the names of some of the heathen gods for their ships, there can be nothing in the world more beautiful and appropriate than the names of mythologi-cal characters. The deeds of most of them were deeds of daring, and every schoolboy knows their

history.
"Tooke's Pantheon' is a book common in our schools, and people are not ashamed to have their children learn it. Every name in the heathen mythology conveys an idea at once. In our iron-clad Thunderer we at once catch the idea that

she fires something more than gunpowder, and the Terror is something of which to stand in awe.

"The Ætna, Veauvius, and Stromboli are appropri-ately named from the fact that they will pour out metaphorical lava on the heads of any indiscreet Britishers that may approach too near them."

We commend the above to the candid consideration of our readers. It is the first serious attempt that has been made to defend the Porter-Borie system of nomenclature, and we hope it will be the last. All that the Chronicle says on the subject only adds strength to the arguments of the other side, and it is about as absurdly amusing a specimen of begging the question as we have ever been fortunate enough to meet with. That some of the names adopted by Mr. Welles were "jaw-breakers" is true enough, but the majority of them were judiciously chosen, and they all had the emphatic merit of being distinctively American. Classical mythology has been rummaged entirely too much for names of every description, and it was a healthy sign for the Navy Department to dis-

Of Admiral Porter's ability as an officer we entertain no question, but that he or any other officer of the navy is the proper person to manage the Navy Department we do not believe, more especially as he is entirely irresponsible. Since he has been the right-hand man of the Secretary, there have been nothing but murmurs and dissatisfaction in the service and out of it; and if Mr. Robeson possesses any qualifications for the position he holds, he will act judiciously by taking the reins into his own hands, and dispensing with the services of any but his legitimate

THE REMOVAL OF THE CAPITAL. THE Western papers, for a lack of something more exciting, are still engaged in an elaborate discussion of the proposition to remove the capital of the United States from Washington to some more central point, and by general consent they appear to have fixed unanimously upon St. Louis as the most favorable location. Chicago, for once in her greedy and boastful career, does not present any claim to the honor; in fact, the papers of the Garden City are, if anything, more anxious than are those of St. Louis in insisting upon the peculiar and numberless advantages which are possessed by the latter as a site for the seat of our Central Government.

And now the Tribune raises its voice, and, with none of that magnanimity which has characterized the journals of Chicago and other ambitious Western cities, insists that, if the capital must be removed, under any and all circumstances New York is the only suitable place in the length and breadth of the land for it. But imagine the result which would follow such a suicidal arrangement on both sides! New York as well as Congress would suffer innumerable and almost indefinable disasters, in case they were unhappily brought into conjunction. In the first place, no sooner would the first seesion of Congress after the removal be opened, than the defeated Democratic candidate for the Speakership of the House would go before the immaculate Judge Barnard and sue out an injunction restraining the successful Republican from entering upon the discharge understand this question, the staff officers of his duties. Thereupon, in pure and simple of the navy, surgeons, paymasters, and en- self-defense, the Speaker would be forced to gineers, ask to be placed in exactly the same appeal to Judge Cardoza, and obtain from him an injunction restraining his rival and Judge Barnard from proceeding any further in the case. Then would come a counterblast from Judge Sutherland, declaring that neither of the other courts had jurisdiction in the matter, and throwing the whole controversy back to its original status. Defeated, but not dismayed, the Democratic aspirant to the honors of the Speakership would then present himself before Judge McCunn, who would not hesitate a half-second in granting him all the writs that might desire. Then Recorder Hackett would loom up in turn, and with his well-known contempt for Democratic precedents would grant a counter injunction, and finally the case would be brought before Judge Blatchford, of the United States District Court, who would, as a matter of course, declare that neither the State nor the Federal judiciary had anything to do with the matter. This contest would consume four or five months of the most valuable time at the disposal of Congress, and no sooner would the organization of the House be perfected than fresh troubles would be sprung upon it. Some degenerate renegade of a carpetbagger from Texas or Mississippi would contest the seat of the only true and original carpet-bagger who had been legally elected. Congress, of course, would throw cold water on his claims by a strict party vote, and he would at once rush before Judge Barnard and obtain a writ of mandamus, authoritatively commanding Congress to give him the disputed seat. Congress, of course, would repudiate the jurisdiction of the court and pay no attention to the writ, and some sultry evening in June, which would by this time be upon the members, and necessitate the holding of night sessions to enable them to finish the work of the first term before the beginning of the second, the whole kit and caboodle of them would be nabbed by a posse of murderous deputy

sheriffs, and locked up in Ludlow street jail, on the charge of being in contempt of court. Meanwhile, by their notoriously vicious practices, the members of the National Legislature would corrupt, by their associations, the virtuous Aldermen and Common Councilizen of the metropolis, and that city would soon degenerate from its present pure and lofty political standard into the most abominable sink of iniquity on the face of the earth. Congressmen and Councilmen would then walk arm-in-arm up and down Broadway and the Bowery; would entice each other into Niblo's, to see the horrid and shocking performances of the English blondes; would pass their Sundays in drinking "cold coffee." in utter defiance of the Excise law; would pass the night in breaking each other's heads with beer glasses, and the day in sleeping off their stupors; would, in fact, and in general terms, make New York howl as it never howled be- and continues tolling until the train is a street

fore, or as Rome was made to howl by the | orgies of disreputable pagans in the olden

Clearly, it would never do to remove the capital to New York. Washington is bad enough, and the Government of the country while administered from that point is but a trifle better than it ought to be. But New York as the National Capital would be infinitely and indefinitely worse, and the country in less than a year would go to the dogs-and the worst sort of dogs, at that. The upshot of the whole matter is simply that, if Washington is to be despoiled of her honors, profits, and privileges as the seat of government, Philadelphia is the unfortunate city upon which they must fall. Philadelphia was, once upon a time, the Federal capital, and it should never have been removed from this to any other place. Now that the question of still another removal is being agitated, if anything comes of the discussion we sincerely trust that it will result in the correction of the serious mistake which was made when the Quaker City was forsaken for the town of magnificent dimensions and a munificence of dirt on the banks of the Potomac. The whole thing is as patent to a reasonable creature as the shocking old white hat which at this moment protects the bald pate of Horace Greeley from the blistering rays of the July sun.

NOT THE FASHION WITH US.

The London Pall Mall Gazette, in referring to the selection of Lord Howden-whom it styles "a clever and experienced diplomatist" as English Minister to Spain, states that "there is probably no other living Englishman so well conversant with the language, literature, institutions, and public men of Spain." The New York Times truthfully remarks that "in this country these would be considered curious reasons to urge in favor any diplomatic appointment." When Mr. Motley was sent to Austria, there was some attention paid by our Government to the eternal fitness of things, and the same may be said of the selection of Mr. Tuckerman as our Minister to Greece. But these are the only two instances that we can call to mind, in the recent history of the country, in which an acquaintance with the "language, literature, institutions, and public men" of a foreign country were given noticeable consideration by the Government in the selection of its representatives abroad. When John P. Hale attempted to defend himself against the scandal which has, either justly or unjustly, been attached to his residence in Madrid, he could begin his appeal to the people of his own country only by confessing that, on his arrival in Spain, he was "of course" ignorant of everything pertaining to the country at whose capital he was to represent us. It may be that President Grant has made an improvement in this particular mission by the appointment of General Sickles, but we are obliged to express the gravest kind of doubt upon the matter.

BELLS! RHETORICIANS tell us a great deal of the "harmony of sound and sense:" to mortals less highly endowed, sound often seems more closely allied with nonsense. For example, Mr. A. lives near a church whose bell weighs many hundred pounds. The church has two night services every week, perhaps three. Mr. A.'s child will go to sleep before the hour of service, but, being unwell, sleeps restlessly, and wakes in a fright whenever there is a noise in the street. Suddenly, every pound of metal in the bell-nay, its every atom-begins to vibrate under the ponderous hammer. What mother in Philadelphia does not know the result upon "baby?" Mrs. A., whose eyes fill with tears as she tells us the story, knows that her delicately-nerved, sensitive little one went to heaven from a horrid convulsion that is chargeable to the neighboring church bell. Or, suppose Mr. A. to live near the State House, and his child to be five or six years old, but of nervous constitution. At every signal from the telegraph operator below the bell over, Independence Hall gives forth the most deafening din, to inform Philadelphia that a frame shed somewhere was on fire. That the hour is 1 A. M. does not relieve the ringer of the necessity of making all the usual noise, and the child near by must cry and sob till the clamor ceases, and then, perhaps, lie awake for several hours. Who has not seen the effect of this torture carried

into later life and down to the grave? If we consider how many churches, police stations, engine houses, manufactories and school buildings have bells, and then add to these instances of children the many old, sick, and morbidly nervous people, persons prostrated by fever, whose only cure is "perfect quiet," and the many other victims of the ills of flesh, we surely have, in a population of 800,000, cases enough to make good our argument, and that, too, if we take almost any day or

the vicinity of any bell. But this nuisance goes further. It is the source of many worries, also, as well as actual injuries. A student deep in a puzzle with whose solution he hopes to enlighten the world, or a writer under the full inspiration so necessary to successful work, has crept into his den, safe, he thinks, from the noise outside. Poor fool! A parade comes along the street, and a church "over the way" has lent its chimes to the paraders. The proper ringer is busy, and the bells are janged and jarred together, therefore, by an inexperienced person, till the poor student or writer shuts his books, puts away his papers, and goes where he cannot hear "that bell." His opportunity is gone, to return when? Or, tired out with nigh work, he sinks into bed at 1 or 2 o'clock. For one hour he tosses, two or three he sleeps "by snatches," and just as his true rest begins, the bell of a church not ten doors off peals through the air. It is six o'clock, and this bell must say so, though it is yet dark and hardly a footstep breaks the silence of the street. And so, one rides to Germantown or Chestnut Hill. The train does not leave the depot, before the engine-bell begins to toll,

or two beyond Columbia avenue. At last it stops, but just then another train comes down the road. Its bell is rung and its whistle

blown vociferously until it is past, This infliction is one that need not be tolerated unless our citizens wish it. In London, fires are put out without one stroke of a bell, and in Boston there is an ordinance which forbids the ringing of church bells. In times when clocks were scarce and dear, there was the ground of necessity for these outrages upon the community; but now every schoolboy carries his watch. Do the employes of a factory which has neither steam nor bell fail to discover when the dinner hour comes? Why, then, should there be any whistles or bells to annoy a neighborhood? If the nuisance is not abated, we may come to the pass of calling political meetings or partisan mobs together with our State House bell, as the citizens of a Western town were recently summoned to tear up the tracks of an unpopular railroad. Bells sung by Poe, may, perhaps make harmony; rung by muscular arms, they make discord.

THE DEMOCRATIC CHAIRMANSHIP. THE great and all-absorbing question as to who should manage the Democratic coffeepot during the ensuing campaign has at last been settled. There was a decided row in the Harrisburg convention over the matter, one faction desiring to have the chairman of the State Central Committee elected by ballot, while another wished the choice to be left with the candidates themselves. The latter finally prevailed. Hon. William A. Wallace, of Clearfield county, who has held the position for three or four years past, although very active in turning out coffee-colored naturalization papers, has not given entire satisfaction to the rank and file of the party. For this reason he was counted out of the competition, but presented a candidate in the person of Mr. B. Frank Myers, one of the editors of the Harrisburg Morning Patriot. When his name was mentioned in the hearing of Alderman McMullin, that redoubtable leader of the city Democracy remarked that it was all right; that the west might as well have the chairman if she wished it, as Philadelphia would spend her own money as she saw fit, "any how."

Yet the Hon. Samuel J. Randall and Lewis C. Cassidy, Esq., of this city, at once entered the race for the control of the coffee-pot, in defiance of the Alderman's injunction. Between the two Philadelphia rivals for the position there has long existed a bitter fend, and the selection of either of them by the candidates would have disgusted and disaffected the adherents of the other. The selection of Mr. Myers was equally objectionable, for he was clearly understood to be a mere automaton, with the wires and strings in the hands of Senator Wallace. In this dilemma, it appears that Messrs. Packer and Pershing have hit upon the bold device of selecting a new man, and Hon, William A. Galbraith, of Erie county, is the one they have fixed upon. Under his leadership they hope to unite all the factions of the party, and sail into power over an unruffled sea. Time will show to what extent they have been able to penetrate the future. But there is certainly a great deal of fitness in the appointment of Galbraith. He comes from the extreme western part of the State, and the west was understood to be under the thumb of Cass. Galbraith, however, broke loose from the Cass phalanx before the convention assembled, declared for Packer, carried his county delegation with him, and worked with a will to secure the defeat of his section. To him, perhaps more than to any other man in the convention, Judge Packer was indebted for his nomination, and now he has his reward. Mr. Galbraith is a very genial sort of a person, but time alone will show whether he possesses those peculiar qualifications which are rendered essential by the very peculiar and of work which falls to the lot of a Democratic Chairman in a closely contested campaign.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

FOR THE SUMMER .- TO PREVENT sunburn and all discolorations and irritations of the skin, bites of mosquitoes or other insects, use Wright's Alconated Glycerine Tablet. It is deliciously fragrant, transparent, and has no equal as a toilet soap. For sale by druggrists generally. R. & G. A. WRIGHT, No. 634 UHESNUT Street.

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FOR REPRESENTATIVE.

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The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi annual dividend of

on the capital stock, clear of all taxes, payable on and after the SM inst.

The Books for the Transfer of Stock will be closed until that date.

SAMURL P. HUHN,
Tib 17 19 21 23 54

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DELAWARE Avenue.
PHILADELPHIA Auly 21, 1893.

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PHILADELPHIA, July 21, 1892.

The Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER UENT, upon the capital stock of the company, clear of taxes, from the profits of the six months ending June 3., 1869, payable on and after August 2 proximo, when the Transfer Books will be reopened.

721 116

J. PARKER NORRIS, Treasurer.

THE DELAWARE AND RARITAN GANAL COMPANY, AND THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.
On and after August 2, 1969, the Stockholders of the above Companies of July 15, 1869, are entitled to a dividend of Five (b) PER CENT, payable at No. 111 LIBERTY Street, New York, or No. 296 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia.

RICHARD STOCKTON. RICHARD STOCK TON, Treasurer, 7 21 11t

OFFICE OF THE INSURANCE COM-PANY OF NORTH AMERICA, No. 222 WALNUT The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of SiX PER CENT., payable to the stockholders on demand, free of all tax. MATTHIAS MARIS, Secretary.

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PHILADELPHIA, June 30, 1869 DIVIDEND NOTICE. The Transfer books of this company will be closed of Thursday, July 8, and reopened on FRIDAY, July 23, A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. has been declared on the preferred and common stock, clear of national and State taxes, payable in common stock on and after the 22d of July next, to the holders thereof as they stand registered on the books of the company at the close of business on the 8th of July next. All payable

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PERRYVILLE STATION, PENNSYLVANIA RR.,

MESSRS, FARREL, HERRING & Co., No. 629 Chesnut street, Philadelphia.

Gents:—A persistent but unsuccessful effort was made on the night of May 29, 1869, to drill the Banker's chest received from you a few menth ago. From facts that have come to our knowledge, it is evident that the attempt to open it was renewed on Sunday evening following. Finding all efforts to drill it useless, the effort was then made to break the lock. The hammering was heard by parties in the neighborhood for several hours, but supposing it to arise from the railroad men replacing a defective rail, excited no alarm. The tools, with the exception of the drills, were left. It is evident that they were not only prepared, but perfectly familiar with the

construction of your Chest. That they failed is another evidence that your Banker's Chests are what you claim for them. Burgiar-Proof.

6 15 4p J. BALSBACK, Agent.

MESSRS. KEELER & FENNEMORE. PHOTOGRAPHERS,

NO. 5 SOUTH EIGHTH STREET, Respectfully announce that on July 1, 1869, they will open to the public their new and splendid

PHOTOGRAPH GALLERIES. No. 820 ARCH St., Philadelphia, Where, with greatly increased facilities for transacting their business, under the firm of KEELER, SUD-DARDS & FENNEMORE, they will be pleased to

welcome all who may favor them with a call.

0 V

T. W. & M. BROWN & CO.

HAVE REMOVED TO THEIR NEW STORE,

Nos. 311 and 313 CHESNUT Street, PHILADELPHIA.

906.

ARCH STREET, PHILADELPHIA. JOHN MAYER informs the public that he has lately imported an immense lot of

"HUMAN HAIR." He is the inventor of the best kind of Hair Work, and challenges the world to surpass it.

N. B.—The public are hereby notified that goods can only be obtained at his establishment, No. 906 AROH street. He employs no travelii agents. All who use his name are impostors, and

be dealt with according to